THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1888.

"He's All Right!"

It was perfectly certain that if Governor HILL carried the State of New York and President CLEVELAND did not, every enemy of the Governor would say the fault was HILL'S.

His enemies have begun to say so already. The New York Herald, queerly enough, joins HEWITT with HILL, and declares that the national supremacy of the Democratic party has been sacrificed to the ambition of DAVID B. HILL and ARRAM S. HEWITT."

We suppose this means that the Governo and Mayor should have voluntarily retired from public life because Mr. CLEVELAND'S friends desired them to do so. But we think most fair-minded people wilf agree that these gentlemen were as much entitled to indulge in an honorable ambition as was the President; and, so far as Governor Hill was concerned, the opposition which some of Mr. CLEVELAND'S supporters sought to arouse against him before the National Convention forced him to become a candidate for Governor again. As to his loyalty to the national ticket, no one who met Governor HILL during the campaign or who heard any of his speeches can entertain any doubt.

It was also to be expected that the New York Times would say, as it does, that the Governor is responsible for the defeat of CLEVELAND in this State. There is no evidence to sustain the assertion, but it gives satisfaction to the Mugwump mind.

We are surprised, however, to find the Brooklyn Eagle hostile to the Governor on the day after election, and using such language as this:

"Certain it is that had be not insisted on a thir period in the Governorship, and had the nomination of a man been secured whose atmosphere and record would have corresponded with those of the President, and whose friends would not have been the President nemies, the result might have been different.

The result might have been different if many other things had happened-among them, if Kings county had done better for the national Democratic ticket than she did. But our contemporary at the other end of the great bridge is wrong in thinking that Governor HILL "insisted on a third period in the Governorship." On the contrary, he was disinclined to run again, and only became a candidate when the assaults of the Mugwump press grew so intemperate that he could not withdraw without injustice to himself. And notwithstanding that he was attacked unsparingly throughout the campaign by men conspicuous in the support of CLEVELAND, he sanctioned no retaliation, nor do we believe that any considerable number of his Democratic followers opposed the President. He received a large Republican vote, which, of course, went to HARRIson on national issues.

The fact is that if an Administration candidate for Governor had been nominated, we should have lost the State as well as the country. True Democrats, instead of blaming the Governor for what is no fault of his. will rejoice that at all events the State Government of New York has not been turned over to the Republicans.

What's the matter with DAVID B. HILL. He's all right! And 1892 is not so very far off.

The Management of the Canvass.

Is not the reputation which we have given Col. CALVIN S. BRICE as a rainbow chaser justified by his activity up to the last moment? The Cincinnati Enquirer publishes the despatch and prognostication that Col. BRICE sent to Mr. J. B. TOWNSEND, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in Ohio, on the day before election:

" To J. B. TOWNSEND, Chairman: "We are confident CLEVELAND WIII carry New York by 25,000 to 40,000, Connecticut 4,500, New Jersey 8,000 to 10,000, Indiana 12,000 to 15,000. A formal agreement has been entered into between this committee, the New York State Committee, and the Lemocratic local orions here which absolutely assures a straight vote on the national ticket. You can rest ass will be no tradifig. "CALVIN S. BRICK. " NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1888."

The agreement was faithfully observed. To all appearances the only persons who knifed CLEVELAND were his Mugwump supporters. His vote of 133,000 in 1884 was increased to 163,000, and his former plurality of 43,000 was carried up to 57,000. Mr. CLEVE-LAND was honestly dealt with by the Democratic organizations of this town. He held his former vote here, and gained more than his share of the normal increase

And yet, in spite of this, Col. BRICE's figures for New York were from 45,000 to 50,000 votes out of the way, and the error was in favor of the rainbo

Every bright rainbow to which Col. BRICE's hands were outstretched vanished into the gray the moment his fingers closed around its pessimistic nothingness. No wonder the practical Old Roman, watching the returns at Columbus on Tuesday night was moved to remark: "I see that BRICE has sent out a despatch saying that New York has gone mocratic by 15,000. The returns do not bear him out in this, and I cannot see the object of sending out such news."

Col. BRICE's brief career in politics will always remain one of the picturesque things of history. His chronic failure to compre hend the truth about the political situation. his alternations of rainbow joy and profound dejection, his touching faith in the efficacy of a paper-stock canvass, and his cheerful, unceasing, never-ending flow of language, like a well-charged phonograph crammed to the muzzle with yowel and consonant sounds, will distinguish him from all other campaign managers, present or to come.

And yet it would be extremely unjust to intimate that Col. BRICE did not do as well as he knew how to do. It would be equally unjust to charge that he is primarily respon-sible for the Democratic defeat. It was not Col. BRICE that lost the battle.

A Valuable Lesson.

The people of New York have shown their contempt for Mugwumpery in a very emphatic way. Whom the Mugwumps supported they have rejected, and whom the Mugwumps reviled they have honored.

CLEVELAND could not escape defeat through the friendship of these political pharisees, and Governor HILL's election was nade sure by their enmity. Even Mr. HEWITT could not stand up against their praise, so determined were the people to make thorough work by shattering every Mugwump idol. For the first time in his long public career he was defeated at the

In Brooklyn the humbug was handled more roughly than on this side of the river. That town has been the hotbed of Mugwumpery, and in 1884 the most easily dis coverable Mugwump vote was in Brooklyn. there else was the fraud taken so seriously, but on Tuesday the people rose up and made an end of Brooklyn Mugwumpery

once and forever. Perhaps the ugliest piece of work they did was done in the Third Congress district. It is a strong Republican district ordinarily, though in 1886 Mr. S. V. WHITE barely scraped through, having less than two hun- those for which they are condemned, and

dred majority, instead of the usual thousands. This year the Mugwumps put up one of their own number, a man named Cooms, and the Democrats gave him their nomination also, thinking that perhaps they might gain a Congressman, though if there is a man who ought not to receive a Democratic vote it is such a man as this Mr. COOMBS, good enough in his way, but of a tone of mind and character utterly distasteful to a true Democrat.

But on Tuesday the people of the Third

district showed very clearly that they do not share Mr. Coomps's opinion of himself.

They take him for what he is, a self-made

and rather commonplace man, who thinks

he has discovered something new, when he

has only just learned what every educated

man knows as a matter of course. They

therefore did not permit him to sacrifice his

business interests in their behalf, but elected

the other man by an extraordinarily great

Thus Coombs disappears from the public

view and drops again into his old-time ob-

scurity. But he has learned a valuable les-

son in finding out that he is not so big a man

as he thought he was. The Democrats of

the Third district have also been taught by

harsh experience the folly of making alli-

The Elections for the Prussian Landtag.

On the same day when our Presidential

contest was fought out, the final elections for

popular' branch of the Prussian legislature

are chosen, not directly by the people, like

the members of the Reichstag, but in a way

analogous to that in which it was expected

by the framers of our Constitution that our

say, the voters in a given Prussian circum-

liamentary electors, who, subsequently meet-

ing in a species of college, choose the mem-

On Tuesday 429 Deputies were thus named

by the Parliamentary electors. As of these

the Conservatives proper have 123 and the

so-called Free Conservatives 64, it follows

that Prince BISMARCK starts with a devoted

following of 197, independent of any coali-

tion. These thick-and-thin adherents, how-

ever, fall short of a majority, and the Chan-

cellor, therefore, will require the help of the

Clericals or Centrists, who number 98, or

else of the National Liberals, who control 87

seats. As the Vatican is understood to have

refused cooperation in those electoral colleges

where the result was doubtful, it seems evi-

dent that BISMARCK must continue to court

the assistance of the National Liberals.

whom he has lately found so serviceable both

The most remarkable result of Tuesday's

elections in Prussia was the overwhelming

defeat of the Freisinnige party, under which

name have coalesced the former Progress-

ists and the Secessionists from the old Na-

tional Liberals. Their united efforts in Ber-

lin and in the large commercial cities could

only retain 29 seats, or only 11 more than

the Poles, Danes, Guelphs, and Indepen-

dents were collectively able to acquire. Ac-

cording to the telegram from Berlin the

Socialists-imposing as is their proportion of

the popular vote-have not succeeded in

sending a single representative of their opin-

ions to the Landtag. If all these elements of opposition to the Chancellor should be

strengthened by the accession of the Cleri-

cals, they would still be weaker by nearly 90

than the Government's combination of Con-

Had Emperor FREDERICK lived, the gen-

inely Liberal, or Fresinnige, party might

safely have counted upon great gains, and

the National Liberals would either have

gravitated toward sympathy with their

ruler's prepossessions or would have been

broken up. On the contrary, the reign of

WILLIAM II. has begun with a strong re-

action to Conservative opinions, and it is

hard to see how that reaction can be checked

except by an alarming military reverse. All

the hopes fostered by the late Emperor have

vanished; all the pledges given by BISMARCK

before Sadowa have been broken and an-

parently nothing but the loss of its prestige

can shake the iron system of militarism

with which the Prussian friends of free in-

stitutions show themselves powerless to cope.

Some Very Interesting Statesmen.

A look at the former occupations of the

local candidates who yesterday became

The liquor trade furnishes the greatest

number, sixteen liquor dealers having been

chosen to one office or another. Fourteen of

the others are lawyers. Fourteen more have

had no other regular occupation than poli-

tics. Then come two clerks, two physicians,

two merchants, one plasterer, one fishman

one builder, one printer, one second-hand

furniture dealer, one undertaker, one ma-

chinist, one plumber, one brewer, one in-

spector, one jailer, and one newcomer whose

We see a very healthy state of affairs in

this great variety of public men, especially

in the unusual allotment of office to the

mechanical trades. In PLATO'S mind the

ideal government would exist when the

great industrial country what could be more

desirable than to have the statesmen labor-

But these successful candidates should re-

member that the election does not make the

statesman. Most of them certainly will have

much to learn before they can vindicate

their right to be elected. They must put on

some new ideas and put off some old ideas.

If they play their new parts with wisdom

and faithfulness, they will surely make them-

selves both respected and useful. For ex-

ample, a famous workingman's candidate,

Mr. CHARLES BRADLAUGH of England is now

regarded by a great mass of Englishmen to

whom he was once intolerable as a moderat-

ing and restraining force among his particu-

lar people, unequalled by any of his col-

leagues, and thus of inestimable value to the

public at large. Mr. BROADHURST, another

recognized labor leader of distinction, is

among the most deliberate and thought-

ful legislators in the British Parila-

suddenly raised against trusts he has turned

to considering their other points besides

unthinking clamor which has

ment.

Amid the spontaneous and

ers, or the laborers statesmen?

trade is not specified.

statesmen by being elected is worth while.

servatives with National Liberals.

in the Reichstag and the Landtag.

ber of the Landtag for the district.

ances with Mugwumps.

the Capitol.

majority.

Great careers are open to any one who enters politics, and the more of these new statesmen who shall grow great in their new calling, the better for them and for all of us. The End of the Rainbow. When he was nominated by his Mugwump

such advice as his

friends Mr. Coomes said substantially that One of Col. Barce's rainbow visions was hus reported by him in August: "Making it would be a great sacrifice for him to go to Congress, but that his sense of duty might all allowances for the natural enthusiasm of compel him to run. The New York Times our correspondents for the Democratic cause, and the Evening Post implored Coomes to feel justified in saying that we will carry make the sacrifice on the altar of his coun-Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, try, assuring him that he was bound to be and Iowa."

Just two months ago an enthusiastic rural elected; and throughout the canvass they contemporary of the Democratic persuasion treated his candidacy as a matter of the highest importance. As for Coombs himself, nominated Col. BRICE for President. "His he was sure that the fate of nations dependage, education, military services, and record. ed on it. In published interviews he gave it said the Greenville Democratic Advocate, "his to be understood that he intended to raise recognized executive ability, and withal his the moral and intellectual level of Congress, sterling Democracy, peculiarly fit him for and that especially in the matter of tariff the Chief Magistracy. After Cleveland in legislation, he was going to be invaluable at 1888, we are for BRICE in 1892."

Does any other Democratic newspaper now second the nomination?

Most of the causes which have been stirring our excitement and absorbing much of our time for the past six or eight months have

subsided. The running season is over. The trotting season is over. Barring a little football, athletic sports are over. Last and greatest of all, the election is over. All these extran eous, intense, but transient interests have disappeared, and we will now devote ourselves to the regular and ceaseless occupation of

every prosperous and enterprising people. We will do a little business. Business, generally, ought to be good; and may every man have his share.

If HILL had not been the Democratic can didate for Governor, CLEVELAND would have been beaten by 30,000 votes worse than he is

The defeat of Gen. PALMER, Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, is one of the Prussian Landtag were held. It is of the regrettable incidents of the campaign in course well known that the members of the that State. Gen. PALMER was a distinguished soldier during the war; he is a man of high character and large capacity; he is a genuine believer in Democratic principles and practices; he would, if elected, have been in every way a worthy occupant of the Executive office at Springfield, and Illinois would have had President would be designated. That is to reason to be proud of his Governorship. The State has suffered a heavy loss by his defeat. scription vote for a certain number of Par-Yet it is a noticeable circumstance that, like overnor Hill in New York, he ran pretty far shead of President CLEVELAND.

The vote for the Prohibitionist candidate for President has been unexpectedly large in some of the States, and the little party is in a mild state of intoxication over its growth Gen. Fisk's staid demeanor during his canvass must be put to his credit. His course has been becoming throughout. The Prohibitionists had many candidates for office this year, and all of them were men of marked respectability.

It has turned out that many of the arrests for filegal voting were made upon trivial charges, and in a large majority of the cases it is evident that there was no intention to de fraud. In no instance in this city was the result of the election affected by any crooked business at the polls.

An improbable report has just been published in London that the Czar is desirous of seeking peace with the Nihilists by proclaiming freedom of the press constitutional reform have often before been circulated during the reign of the present Czar, as they were also during the reign of his father, ALEXANDER II. who was killed by the Nihillists under the pretext that he had not kept his promises; but not a single step has ever been taken toward the arrying out of such measures as are spoken of. To begin with, the freedom of the press is ompatible with the existence of Czarism and the ideas upon which the Russian throne

As a political element, destiny is played out

Now the portraits of the great men and caricatures of the same will disappear for a ime from the columns of the daily papers; but there will remain to cheer the public in this novel privation the effigy of Mr. W. L. Douglas maker of the celebrated three-dollar shoes for gentlemen. He is a much better looking fellow than any of the politicians, and his shoes have no delusion about them. Long may he continue to give manly beauty to the pages of the public prints!

Now the man who has been so foolish as to bet on the elections, and who has been so unfortifiate as to put his money on the wrong side, must pay up without fail, and it is best for him to do so without squirming, wincing groaning, arguing, or ill nature. If he takes to heart the lesson of his losses, he may refrain from risking his money in bets hereafter. As for the winners in wagering, let them avoid boasting, or nagging the losers, or thinking that they are possessed of superior wisdom Let them pocket their winnings, or give them to the needy, and resolve to get money here-

Everybody remembers the old advice given to a Protestant theological student: "When you have nothing else that you can preach about, pitch into the Pope." The same principle seems to prevail among a certain line of newspaper correspondents. When they have nothing else to write about they write about BRET HARTE, and the stories they sometimes tell are astounding.

For instance, we read the other day in the Globe-Democrat and again in the Boston Herald an account of Mr. HABTE's "expensive and monetarily careless habits;" and it was en-tirely destitute of truth. Mr. Habte's habits both of life and of work in England we hap pen to know of our own knowledge, and nothing can be more regular, industrious, careful or successful. His residence in England gives him the great advantage of a copyright not only in that country, but in Germany and France also; and in the crowd of erary men who are to be found in philosophers had become kings, or when the London there is not one whose writings are kings had risen to be philosophers. In a more sought for by publishers or bear a higher pecuniary value. His mode of life is perfectly moderate, his labors most methodical, and his ncome almost as steady as if it were derived from cash investments. Of course this last circumstance is due primarily to the steady excellence of his productions. His latest story which is now passing through Macmillan's Magazine, as well as through some American newspapers, is one o the very best he has ever written. But why should the writer of the Globecrat allege respecting Mr. HARTE what is exactly the contrary of the fact? We cannot understand it on any other hypothesis than that, for want of other subjects, he prefers to calumniate a man who is not only distinguished

but absent. The natives of southern New Guinea mus begin to think that raising the British flag at Port Moresby, amid much booming of cannon a regularly recurring show devised for their delectation. The show first came off when Queensland annexed the island first and let Lord DEEBY know of it afterward, whereupon he promptly sat down on the entire proceeding Then Deputy Commissioner ROMILLY declared protectorate with great ceremony, but the British Government decided that he was a mature, and had the ceremony repeated by Commodore ERREINE, supported by relatively early. The fritume made a great his

under his influence they are receiving in | five men-of-war. Finally the flag was hoisted | INTERESTING GUESTP OF THE DAT. for the fourth time in September last, when the England an amount of calm examination which may be of great value, but which territory was annexed as a crown colons. If their education goes on at this rate, the island would have been impossible if the impulses ers will soon be full-fledged British subjects. of the moment had not been sobered by

it was giorious weather that we had yes terday after the strife of the election. The sur shone as only the lord of the skies has the right to shine. The air was bracing and exhilarating. The multitudes in the streets looked cheerful and happy. The Democrats were sustained by the strength of their principles and by the election of a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Mayor. The Republi cans were proud of Harrison's success. The Cooganites looked cold, but there were only a few of them, and Brother Coogan was able to tose the pile of money he had wasted, or worse than wasted. Father ABRAM felt relieved that his official labors would end with the year. The trees before the City Hall bore withered leaves, but the grass plats were green. Altogether, the influences of nature were elevating yesterday.

The defeat of the Mornison bill in 1883 and 1884, in which WALDO HUTCHINS of New York bore a patriotic part, made GROVER CLEVELAND's election a possibility in 1884; and the Mills bill made his election impossible in

There are doubtless many people of both sexes who regret that the beautiful Mrs. CLEVE-LAND will have to leave the White House within the next four months. She has adorned the Executive Mansion during her residence there and has always demeaned herself with the grace that belongs to her nature. But Mrs. CLEVELAND, when she leaves Washington, will lose none of the honors that she has enjoyed as a lady of many accomplishments and attractions

We send the compliments of the season to the noble Old Roman out at Columbus, Ohio, who polled his vote for the Democratic ticket with a smile on his genial face. The venerable sage has done hard work for his party while stumping around the country, and his life made him deserving of the success which has been denied him. May he long live in health and happiness, as a patriot, a Democrat, a statesman, and a philosopher!

Our Government is on friendly terms with the republic of Hayti, and has acted properly in using its full powers to prevent the shipment of arms and other contraband goods from our ports for the service of the Haytian rebels. It has given due respect to the blockade and the neutrality laws, and has been prompt in taking up every complaint made by the representatives of Hayti. A revenue cutter was sent in pursuit of the steamer laden with a contraband cargo that left here on Monday, and, though the offender was not overhauled, she will probably be captured by one of our cruisers before reaching her destination. We must also be considerate with the Haytian Government in its enforcement of necessary measures for maintaining the blockade. been several attempts by British and other blockade runners to violate international law, but they have come to grief through the watchfulness of a Haytian man-of-war. It is satisfactory to know that a naval officer of forbearance, as well as pluck, commands the cruiser that has been ordered to Haytian waters.

The greatest man in this town to-day is HUGH J. GRANT, the elected Mayor. He will be still greater after he has used with success the extraordinary powers which he will have to administer. May that good fortune attend him in the fullest measure.

> The mills of the gods grind slowly. But they grind exceeding fine.

The newspapers of Germany are kept under rigorous discipline by the imperial Government, but the Liberal editors are displaying unusual spirit in their criticism of the censorious remarks about the press recently made by the young Kaiser. They are guarded in their language, yet they succeed in giving shape to utterances that are not flattering. It is not to be supposed that his Majesty will tolerate much of this sort of thing. There are pienty of muzzles for Liberal editors at hand.

The genuine Republicans are not less terrifled than are the genuine Democrats by the offer of Mugwump support in an election. The Tribune asks: "Can nothing be done to make the Mugwumps stay where they belong?" And, after accusing them of supporting and then defeating Wanner Miller, it adds: "Here-ADGer of their supporting is to be avoided like poison. Spurned by both parties, the only thing for the Mugwumps to do is to spurn them both.

This is a bad year for the Mugwumps everywhere. Even in Massachusetts, where Mugwumpery is quite toplofty, Colonel Thomas WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, a high cockalorum among the Mugwumps, and a candidate for Congress, who got himself nominated in the garb of a Democrat, has been defeated, ave. efeated in his boots, by the Bobbin Boy, N. P. BANES, who can not read Latin, as our ex-Rev. Brother Higginson can, and who is not a graduate of Harvard, like his defeated Mugwump rival. This is distressing. It is hard on Higginson and rough on "LARRY" Gode in Thank God!

It is a remarkable combination of European powers that has been formed for the suppression of the slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa. France joins with Germany in the work, and also England, German, French, and English men-of-war are to cooperate in blockading the slave coast. The union of these three powers in a philan bropic crusade ought to have a tendency to promote friendly relations between them.

The Old Roman's Splendid Fight.

From the Baltimore Sun. When Judge Thurman was nominated for Vice-President by the Democratic National Convention he was characterized by Republican papers and stumpers as a decrepit old man, and the prophecy was made that he would utterly break down if he attempted to enter the canvass as a speaker. How far these predictions were from being correct is shown by the result of Judge Thurman's canvass, which closed in the min-ing town of Nelsonville. Ohio, where at least 20,000 people, including 5,000 miners, who have hitherto solidly voted the Republican ticket, assembled to hear words of wisdom from the Old Roman. Judge Thurman began his campaign tour Aug. 20, and wound it up in the most perfect health, after travelling 6 010 miles and making twenty set speeches and sixty-five shorter ad dresses from the platform of the car. He did not miss a single engagement, and only once, in New York, was prevented from speaking by temporary fliness.

Governor Hill's Part in the Campaign From the Albany Times, Puesday The best work of this campaign for the na tional ticket has been done by Governor Hitl. If the resuit is victory, his efforts will have been the most potent

Speak Up, Dudley. From the Boston Herata. Now that the crisis is over, won't Uncle Dud-

or in contributing to it. If defeat, he, of all, is least

Compulsory Health. From the Philadelphia Record. City Man-Is this locality healthy?
Country man-licality? You bet we're healthy. We've got ter be. There ain't a doctor within forty miles.

A very telling bit of election morning journalistic enterprise was accomplished by the Minneap olis Frience. This wide awake newspaper is a subscriber to The Sun's News Sureau, and it was in conse quence enabled to put before its readers all the carefully prepared election returns which Tux Scx had collected. It had Tux Scx's tables of plura tites by counties in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connec leut, and it announced with the same accuracy as did Tau Sin that Benjamin Harrhon had surely been elected toths Presidency. Then it printed several tons of new-papers and despatched them by eleven special trains to all parts of the Northwest. One train reached Dututh at 8 o'clock in the morning, another reached Fargo at 10:30. La Grosse had the news at 7 o'clock, and at all the other points the papers were delivered

There will be a private view of the Verestchagin col-There will be a private view of the Verencingin ex-lection of paintings at the American Ari Gallery to-day. People who have heretofore evaded the pronounciation of the distinguished Russian painter's name may start in with perfect confidence on the following basis: V—shagin, with a heavy and pronounced accent on the "shah." This is the way the painter himself pronounces it, and he ought to know. He looked rather weary yes terday after his week's work superintending the hang-ing of his pictures. Many of them are more than twenty feet long, and proportionately high. Some of the rugs are thirty feet in length and there are tapestries of great size. Mr. Verestchagin has personally superin-tended the entire arrangements. He is a tall broad-shouldered man, with a lof y forehead, aquiline nose. sharp hazel eyes, and a long, luxuriant brown beard. He has been a soldier as well as an artist.

People order dessert now as they would note pape Such a thing as cooking pies, cakes, puddings, and the like has been relegated to the past in nine households out of ten in New York, except where one of the daughters of the house is analous to show her skill in the hitchen. All over town there are small shops where ice cream, ices, charlotte russe, and all sorts of after-dinner elicacies are kept on hand, and a specialty is made of delivering them to flats and houses after 5 o'clock at night. The districts are pretty well divided up, so that the routes of the different delivery wagons are usually short. Ladies who are out shopping in the afternoon drop in at the places nearest their house, and order their dessert. It is home nearly as soon as they are. The other end of the dinner is being taken care of in a simliar way, and the oyster houses have taken up the plan of serving oysters on the half shell already opened in flat tin cases at twenty cents a plate. In this way the housekeepers who object to toll—and their number is legion-manage to look after the two ends of the dinner without any particular trouble. They leave the roas to the cook, and the ensemble to Providence

All up and down Broalway yesterday were tall, square-shouldered, and fluffy-haired English girls engaged in an agitated search for rooms. Most of them rather fancied that they were to be found in abus between Twenty-ibird and Thirty-fourth streets. There was a great raft of Mose ladies of the chorus on view. They wore their hair the color of straw, as a rule, were invariably clad in platers, and were laced exceedings small about the waist. They were showy and rather striking little women, but pretty faces among them were rare. They did not show up very strongly in contrast with the delicate features and fresh color of the American girls, who looked at them interestedly as they

The aftermath of election, in the shape of gentlemen in a condition of turgit and sullen mebriety, was in ample abundance yesterday. All over town ther to be seen men who had not yet had time to whose collars were still bent and ruffled, who clenched unlighted cigars in the corners of their mouths, and taiked about the returns when able to taik at all. There was a great number of them who did not go to bed, and to whom the idea of a solitary room in which returns did not figure was repugnant and impossible The feverish interest which they took in politics could hardly be exaggerated.

"It is questionable," said a well known clubman yes of the real extent of the betting in this city. It is something enormous. I know one bet in the Manhattan Cinb of \$3,000 even on Cleveland; I know of three in the New York Club which aggregate \$3,000; and I am the stakeholder of two bets the total sum amounting to ever \$4,000. Besides this, I can count my acquaintances by the dozen who have bets running all the way from \$100 to \$500. It was essentially a betting campaign, for the conditions of Gieveland's luck forced men to back him as they would a lucky number at fare or an unbeaten horse on the track. In the case of Harrison men were be ting from principle and on velvet. The latter is a point that is generally overlooked. There are a good many men in this city who have steadily won by betting on the Republican campaign for the past twenty years. They felt that this time they could afford to drop a little money without being absolute losers, and they but it up on Harrison. They will be in prime condition when the next election comes around, for their velvet will be thicker and deeper and smoother than ever before.

The return to America of Miss Caroline Hill is an nounced. She is the wife of Herbert Kelcey, the actor, and her cleverness on the stage is well known. She has been playing in Lendon for about a year. She has regular features, light hair, and many stories of her quick profession. She is not a general actress by any means, but, in special parts, like Ludy Dolly in "Moths," she has been wonderfully successful, both here and on other side. She left America for a change of climate. To the average man, it seems there are changes enough in the climate of New York to satisfy the most fastidiou people in the world.

The presence of detectives at theatres and public en tertainments of all sorts is so well recognized, that a regular fund is now set apart to provide for this portion of the expenses in most big shows. An entire squad of detectives was shipped to Augusta, day before yesterday, by James E. Wilkinson, to take care of the Augusta exhibition. These men, as a rule, are skilful thiof hunters, have a large acquaintance with criminals of every variety, and are clever and wide awake citizens generally. By degrees, they not only get into positions of importance with the managers of the big faise, which they protect, but they also show a startling disposition to marry the prettiest show girs, who throng every fair as exhibitors of various goods. If the statistics could be flied of the number of detectives who thus entered the matrimoniai state, it would prove State and county fairs to be remarkable fields for matrimonial agencies. Half the members of the force that guarded the big

There is a new comedian in town. Fred Leslie is here. He is not a stranger to New York, for he played at the Casino some years ago, but his engagement here was not extended. Since that time he has been the crack man of the Galety Theatre in London. He has a smooth, essentially humorous face, and is a wonder fully clever mimic. His performance just before he left New York, at the Lotos Club, the last time he was here, is still remembered. He imitated banjos, guitara, birds, horses, and about everything of a tangine and intangible nature in the course of his entertainment, and achieved a most enough popularity in a single night to insure his election to the Presidency of the club if he cared to run. He is about the only comedian on the stage who can boast a clear, musical, and musicianly voice. Mr. Lealie is a bartione, but his comedy has co ried him out of the realm of the singers and into that of actors pure and simple.

It will strike most people as remarkably odd that Denman Thompson can step from Vermont to Wall street with two strides of his sturdy legs. He has a ticker in his dressing room in the Academy of Music, and he fol-lows the run of the tape during matiness with the ntmost eagerness. He gets all of the news of the world this way, for the tickers now disseminate items of intelligence from every portion of the globe. On the stage Mr. Thompson has the dialect and is surrounded by all the appuriousness of the Vermont farmer, but he talks stocks, horse races, and election news before the ecus of the dialect has died away. Then he jumps from his back on the stage again and into the character of Joshua Whitcomb without a trace of the dual personality of the actor and the speculator. Manager Gilmore and Thomp son together are said to have won about sixteen tho sand dollars on the election of Harrison. Both of them have been ready with their money since the beginning of the campaign. There is an air of amiability and good nature about the Academy that is unprecedented. Effective nicknames are not the easiest things in the

world to find, and some of them which are really good have become famous and have been adopted into the English language. Pope's nickname for Ambrose Phillips, for example, is a well established English word, and thousands speak of this or that person as being "Namby Pamby," without suspecting that they are using an historical nickname. It is hardly probable that the nicknames of to-day will be so famous as that of Pope, but some of them are good. For example, three sisters of this city, who may be called Pulchrae, are so ugly in features that they are known as "hattle," "Murder," and "Sudden Beath." names suggested by one of the prayers in the Litany. Three pretty children often to be seen on Fifth avenue are the Cryder triplets: is was suggested that they be called "Kate, Duplicate, and Triplicate." The ingenuity of the man who called his children "Cherubim and Scraphim." because "they continually do cry," has been heard of perhaps ofter enough; but the names applied to the daurhters of Mr. Epps of London may be new on this side of the water. Mr. Epps is the great eccoa manufacturer, and adver-tises everywhere that his cocoa is "grateful comforting." these terms were applied to his daughters. "Com is the wife of a well-known critic.

Nobody looked at a man of medium height, slight build, and rather commonplace features who walked listicasly into Delmonico's the other day and sat down at one of the rear tables. The waiter showed no un-usual desire to attend to his wants he ate a modest chop, and presently withdrew unnoticed. All of this goes to show that New York is rather a large town. The man in question is probably the most desirable cauch for match-making mammas in America, if not in the world. He was John Jacob Astor, Jr., the future heir to the constantly multiplying millions of one of the richest

In making Judge Brady bhapherd of the Lamba Cinb that organization steps for the first time out of the pure-ly theat ical rut. The club heretofore has always had such men as Lester Wa lack. William J. Florance, or an actor of simi ar prominence as its shepherd or President, teradually the commercial men, who except into every professional club in New York, got the ascendancy in the Lambs, and the election of Judge Brady is the result. He ought to make a capital Sheyherd, and he will unquestionably lift the club into a social position which it has not herstofore enjoyed. TWICE CONFICTED.

The Story of a Scholar Who Killed His Wife and Brother-in-law for Gain.

HARRISBUBG, Nov. 7 .- Prof. Martin Van Buren Baker is well-known in educational circles in Pennsylvania. He was a man of unusual erudition and scholastic attainments He was principal of the State Normal School at Washington, this State, a few years ago. He resigned that place to go to East Liverpool, Ohie, to take charge of the public schools of that city. His wife, who was a member of an old and noted Washington county family, died suddenly soon after going to Ohio, and under circumstances that were thought singular a the time and have since come to be looked

upon as suspicious. Prof. Baker subsequently removed to Hancock county. West Virginia, taking up his residence at Halliday's Cove, on the line of the Pan Handle Railroad. He soon took a prominent part in affairs in that county, and in May, 1885, married Miss Eliza McWha, who lived with her mother, the widow Drusilla McWha, at Halliday's Cove. She owned several thousand doffars' worth of real estate in Hancock county, and her mother had \$10,000 invested in bonds, besides owning a vatuable farm, on which Baker and his wife lived with her. Under the laws of West Virginia the husband

is the wife's next of kin. Mrs. Baker was old Mrs. McWha's only surviving child, but she had a grandchild. Robert McWha Lee, the 12year-old son of a deceased daughter. Early in 1887 Mrs. McWha made a will by which all her property was to go to Mrs. Baker at the old lady's death. Mrs. McWha was 70 years of age. but in excellent health. while her daughter was an invalid. Between 3 and 4 o'clock on the afternoon of

May 9, 1887, Prof. Baker was seen to leave the McWha homestead, carrying a small valise, He told an acquaintance whom he met that he was on his way to the care, as he was going to visit his father at Crow Creek, Washington county, Pa. Mrs. Lucy Swearingen of Steubenville, Ohio, a relative of the McWha family, was at that time visiting her aunt, Mrs. William Brown, at Halliday's Cove. and a quarter of an hour or so before Baker had been seen on his way to the railroad, Mrs. had been seen on his way to the railroad, Mrs. Swearingen and Mr. Brown had gone to the McWha house to call. They discovered that all the windows were darkened, and their knocks at the front door were not responded to. Mr. Swearingen went round to the kitchen door, turned the knob, and had partially one need the door, when it was rushed quickly shut by some one inside, and held shut. Although Mrs. Swearingen called out to Mr. Baker and mentioned who she was, the door was not opened, and no answer was made to her. The two visitors, amazed at such a reception by those with whom they were on the most intimate and affectionate terms, returned home.

Early the next morning persons in the vicinity of the McWha house were aroused by loud cries of "Murder!" People who ran to the spot found Prof. Baker standing in front of the house. He had given the startling alarm. To the excited neighbors he said he had just returned from his lather's at Cross Creek, and that on entering the house he had found that both his wife and mother-in-law had been brutally murdered during his absence.

"Some one murdered and robbed them last night!" he declared.

If was a horriole signt that met the gaze of those who rushed into the McWha house on Swearingen and Mr. Brown had gone to the

"Some one nurdered and robbed them last night." he declared.

It was a horriole sight that met the gaze of those who rushed into the MeWha house on hearing the news of the murder. On the floor in Mra. Baker's bedroom lay the dead bodies of the two women. Old Mrs. McWha lay on her back, her hands thrown up over her head. Across the body of the mother lay that of the daughter. The latter's head was resting on her mother's bosom. With the exception of their dresses and shoes and stockings, the bodies of the murdered women were clothed. Each had a nightcap on. A tub nearly full of water stood near. In it were found two bloodstained dresses, one belonging to Mrs. Mc Wha and the other to her daughter. There were also a bloody axe, an iron bolt, and a coupling pin in the tub.

Buck of the bedroom was the kitchen. On the oil-cloth in front of the kitchen stove was a pool of blood. From which had run a stream to the zinc beneath the stove. In the blood on the oil-cloth were the outlines of a human form, showing that one of the women had been nurdered there. The kitchen winclow, which had no curtains, had been covered with newspapers, shawls, and pieces of oil-cloth.

The skulls of the dead women had been crushed by some heavy weapon, and their necks and faces backed with an axe. The axe wounds on Mrs. McWha's shoes were found under her

wounds on Mrs. McWha had been made after she was drad.

Mrs. McWha's shoes were found under her bed in another room. Mrs. Baker's were under her bed, spotted with blood. The stockings of both were found in the room, each in a roll, wrong 'de out, as if it had been selzed at the top and removed from the leg with a quick lerk. Everything indicated that it had been the intention of the murderer to make it anpoar that the crime had been committed while the victims were in bed asseen, but as there was no blood on the bedclothing, and the night dresses of the two women were still under their pillows, it was plain that the murderer had been frightened away from his work before it is plans were completed. He had only got as far as putting the nightenes on his victims, and they had been put on wrong side out.

der their pillows. It was plain that the murderer had been frightend away from his work before his plans were completed. He had only got as far as putting the nightears on his victims, and they had been put on wrong side out. That they were not on when the fatal blows were struck was shown by the fact that although they covered the deep wounds on the murdered women's heads there were no corresponding cuts in the caps.

It was an open secret about Halliday's Cove that Baker and his motifer-in-law were not on good terms, and that there were some differences between him and his wife. It was understood that the prospective disposition of Mrs. Baker's property was the cause of the trouble, she deciming to make that disposition according to the wishes of her husband. In fact, some people claimed to have positive knowledge that Mrs. Baker had made a will that did not particularly favor her husband. At the Coroner's investigation that followed closely upon the discovery of the murde, all the light that could be thrown on the commission of the crime was the story of Mr. Swearingen and Mr. Brown about their visit to Mrs. McWha's and the mysterious reception they met with, and the going away of Baker soon alterward. Baker testified to the presence on the premises the day he went away of three strangers, who nad rented a piece of land of Mrs. McWha, and who had seen her take a hig roll of bills from her pocket when she made change for thom in paying advance rent for the land. Baker said that he had no doubt the men had returned in the night and murdered and roobed the women. £0.000 in bonds and \$350 in bills being missing. No one else know anything about the three strange men.

The investigation resulted in the arrest of Baker himself on charge of being the nurdered. He was lodged in usil at New Cumberland. Two days later the missing \$9.000 in bonds was found hidden undor a marble mantel in Mrs. McWha is sittling room, but the \$350 in bills was never found. In the kitchen store were discovered the ashes of what seemed to h

first trial. Judge Jacobs granted the motion and a change of venue was given, the second trial being sent to Ohio county. It began the second week in October and ended on Saturday last with another verdict of murder in the first degree. The jury has the fixing of the penalty in capital cases in West Virginia, and linker will be sentenced to life imprisonment. Baker has a grown-in daughter and son by his first wife. His father is one of the most prominent citizens of Washington county, and the liev. William failer, Presbyterian divine of western Pennsylvania, is his brother.

The Sorrow of the Loser. low sorrow's salt tear full many an eye wets.

The tear of the chap who has lost all his bets; His pocketbook's flat, he is full of regrets He's wiser than be was, but richer in debta.

He foots up his losses, and crieth alas! He curseth bimself for a confident, crass Impetuous, blundering zany and as

He has betted away the price of the boots He had promised his wife, and the children's new suita. He's as glum as a bevy of funeral mutes. Broke in pocket and heart, this prince of galoots. Remorse is his pillow, regret is his pall:

The election returns seem as bitter as rall: To some corner and cubbylinie fam would be crawl, and die to slow music, say the Dead March in Saul.

Yea, brethren, it costs more to bet than to chin, And besides being costly, why, gambling's a sin; The only safe rule, if you value your tin, Is never to bet-and so always to win

THE SENTENCE OF JESUS.

A Copy of the Original Decree as Issued by Pontius Pilate.

A correspondent of Notes and Queries extracts from the Köinische Zeitung what is called "a correct transcript of the sentence of death pronounced against Jesus Christ." The following is a copy of the most momerable indical sentence which has ever been propounced in the annals of the world namer, that of death against the Saviour, with the remarks that the journal Le Invol has enfected, the knowledge of which must be increasing in the highest degree to every Christian. In it now we are not aware that if has ever been made public in the German papers. The contents is word for word as follows: From the London Table

Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pliate, Intendant of the Province of Lower Gailer, that Jesus of Naturals shall suffer death by the cross. In the seventrenth ves of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius and on the Call of the month of March, in the most holy cay of Jergetien, during the Pontificate of Annas and Chiques Fonding Pliate, Intendant of the Province of Lower Galler, sale ting in judgment in the presidential scat of the Pratura sentences Jesus Christ of Nazareth to death on F cross testimonials of the people prove 1 Jesus a a w leader. 2. He has excited the people to sedition. is an enemy to the law. 4. He calls diment the Sound God. 5. He calls himself falsely the King of brack, a He went into the Temple followed by a multipule carry. ing pairs in their hands. Orders: The first cen trong Quintus Cornelius to tring him to the place of energy tion forbids all persons, rich or poor, to prevent be execution of Jesus. The witnesses who have signed be execution against Jesus are: 1. Daniel Robant Phar-ises; 2 John Zorobahel; 3. Raphaet Robant; 4. Capat Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gate of

Jesus to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gate of Tournes.

The sentence is engraved on a plate of brass in the liebrew language, and on its sides are the following words: 'A similar plate has been sent to each tribe." It was discovered in the year 1280 in the city of Aquill (Aprillar and the year 1280 in the city of Aquill (Aprillar and the year 1280 in the city of Aquill (Aprillar and the year 1280 in the city of Aquill (Aprillar and there until it was found by the Commissaries of Art in the French Army of Italy, Upto and time of the campaign in southern italy it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, near Naples, where it was kept in a low of ebony. Since then the relic has been kept in the obapel of Caserta. The Carthusians obtained it by their petitions that the plate might be kept by them, which was an asknowledgment of the sacrilices which they made for the French army. The French transation was made literally by members of the Commission of Arts. Denon had a fac-simile of the paste on graved, which was bought by Lord Howan on the sale of his cabinet for 2.50 transs. There seems to be no historical doubt as to the mathenticity of this. The reasons of the Gospelk.

Because He Would Not Hold Up His Hand,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: In your issue of Oct. 29 I read Rabbi Kohier's pieu for, as you head it, "A Form of Adirmation Having No Reference to Creed." As I have just come from the Euprema Court, where I was forced to go to maintain in rights, I can give the rabbi some information, which it may also be not amiss for others to know.

The laws of this State relating to caths, sections 845 to 848, provide for a simple affirmation, with no reference to deity or to the gospels of any religion. The book with which all inspectors of election are provided also contains a form of affirmation (page 10) equally barren of religious reference. Any and every clinen is privileged to use this affirmation in lieu of an onth, and it is the duty of all election inspectors to administer it when requested.

In my own case, the affirmation was refused me by

the inspectors of the Thirty-fourth election district of the Fwentieth Assembly district. They declared that I must hold up my hand. I declined, as that ceremony is part of an eath. Then one of them asked me if I do not helieve in a God. I declined to answer that question, not being there to be carechised as to my religious besief. The Board then retised to register me.

I applied for relief to the Dis rict Attorney's office, but Mr. tooff assured me they could do nothing. I a pheil to the Bureau of Elections, but the greatening in cliarge could not aid me. Then I sought alwayer, and applied for a mandamus. Today, Nov. I, this was granted by Judes Barret in the Supreme Court. In ordering the Bureau of Elections, but the greatening the could not recurrence, the Judge said:

"Holding up the hand is part of an eath. This Board must convene and register this man according to and must convene and register this man according to and and an equired in a court of just ce. He cannot be asked whether he believes in God. There is no such test in this country. old up my hand. I declined, as that ceremony is not

asked whether he believes in God. Investigation for a writ in this country."

One of the answers made to my application for a writ was that I had my hand is my overseat pocket and refused to remove it. The Judge said there was my liew to compel me to do so. In tack, according to Judge Brett's decision, a man can affirm with a perfectly reckless disregard of ceremony. The affirmation is, at I have said, totally devoid of any religious significance, and certainly ought to satisfy Rabb Kohler. It is not only non-sectarian, but it is non-existent.

Eugene M. Macodhale.

Miss Morris and the Phonograph At her cosey villa on Riverdale avenue, near

gown, told a Son reporter what she knows a out phone rraphs. An English tournal recently asserted that this ited with having said that persons when speaking could never accurately judge of the precise effect produced nover accurately judge of the precise effect produced by their voices upon their hearers; so in order to be quite sure of her own histrionic effects, she rectivel performs of her various rives into the instrument, and then listened while it repeated her words.

Miss here will be a supported by the product of the product

In the Soup. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Reading in your Sunday paper of the origin of "In the scap. I beg leave to inform you that about sixteen or eighten months ago a cousin of mine by name Jack Fluor started to learn plumbing and gasfitting. The first day h worked with me I had a pot of solder on the fire, and he day ped a piece of soin and candle in the pot rating a very had smell. I saked him what he dd it let, and he answered up to saying "Everything goes to the soup but the cook." There being about ten primate a present at the time he said thus, it became a by-raid with all of us.

John Mcman present at the time he said the with all of us.

NEW YORK, Nev. 5, 1888.

The Saloon Comes High,

From Life. "But what an awful lot 'o money these high-med travellers waste for drink," said lines a burn as toned travellers waste for drink, said line, blue, as be laid down his newspaper. "A man who'll pay 210 for a saione passage to England, when he can go the sleerage for 220, is a slave to ruin—that's what lize

BUNBEAMS.

-Frank Pierce, a ten-year-old boy of Pawtucket, R. I., was struck in the back by a patted cricket ball last summer. He died the other day from memurithe the direct result of the blow. -The employees of the Providence Bleach-

ing and Calendering Company are called to work by

beli which was taken from a convent in Spain, and was cast in 1815 in honor of Ferdinand VII. -The citizens of Dijon boast that they have the oldest poplar in France, but just how old it is no one known. It is 122 feet high, forty-five fort in the cumference at the base, and wenty-three feet in cit-

cumference fifteen feet from the base. -Mrs. Edward C. Smith of West Springfield. Mass., has the proud reputation of being the chaffe pion bread maker of that State and this. She recently took first premiums on wheat and rye bread, and sec-end on graham at the Bay State Fair.

-Eugene Bloc of Paris, fourteen years old. apparently didn't take anough exercise, for he fell in leve with a plaster cast of Venus in his father's house and would stand gazing at it for hours. He neglec et his studies, and his father got angry and smashed the Vehus. Thereupon Eugeno went up to his room, twisted a shret around his nock and strangled himself to death.

-Mrs. J. M. Langworthy of Stonington, onn., has a tame woodchuck that has been about the house for nearly two years. It permits her to take it up, rubs against her when it wishes to be petted and shows great attachment to her, but will not permit Ma Langworthy or his son to touch it, and bive at any stranger who attempts familiarities with it.

-Fishing in Alaska is good if a Canadian gentleman recently visiting there tells the truth. He says that at Tengass Narrows he saw a creek secrowded with salmon that the surface was actually plackened with their backs and dorsal fins. places they were crowded so closely that they could hardly move, and could be picked out of the water by hand. At a canning establishment he saw gloss list just taken, waiting treatment and in one case one

draught of a seine brought to shore 2,500 salmon -A Philadelphia newspaper says that the prevailing impression that "the old-time broad-brim-med, sugar-scoop Quakers" are dring out is erroneous, at least as far as Philadelphia is concerned. Twenty-five years ago the same impression prevailed, but is day the benches in the meeting houses are as full as then. The explanation is that after coquetting with worldly ways and fash one for a scalen the young generation of Friends underge a reaction and gradually fall into the same wave, and the same ausiers life, even to the plant garb of their grandtathers and grandmothers

-It is told of a book publisher of Toronto that he wrote to an American author whose book he procosed to republish offering him a cent a copy if the Ab-hor would furnish the stereotype plates. The author replied that he wanted 10 cents a copy, whereupon the Car adian wrote that he would rather make new plates, and that the book would be out about Rept. 8. The admir't kept quiet until Sept.6 and then wrote to the Cab-adian publisher saying that be ought perhaps to 1811 bits. that the book that he proposed to pirate had been cupy-righted in England. As the English copyright holds is Ganada the Toronto man has a set of plates that he will